INFORMATION LETTER

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CANNERS, BROKERS, SUPPLIERS MEET FOR CONVENTION

Suggested 1951 Acreages

Acreage of vegetables for processing would be increased 22 percent above the 1950 planted acreage figures, if 1951-crop suggestions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are carried out. The figures were issued by the Production and Marketing Administration on February 7. USDA announced its suggestions for the 1951 crops of processing vegetables, along with other vegetable crops. Special emphasis was placed on sweet corn and tomatoes for processing, with suggested acreage for these crops increased 40 percent and 35 percent respectively, above the 1950 acreage.

A 4 percent increase in acreage of vegetables for fresh market is suggested for the summer and fall crops. Recommended 1951 sweetpotato acre-

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Tinless Tin Can Project Pushed by American Can Co.

The American Can Company has made the first public announcement of its scientific research project—Operation Survival—which has the ultimate objective of "freeing America permanently from dependence on foreign sources of can-making materials."

The announcement follows issuance of the NPA metal can order, M-25. W. C. Stolk, executive vice president of the American Can Company, pointed out that "as an important group of products must be packed hereafter in 'tinless' black plate, rather than tinplate, it is clear that to a substantial degree the impact of the new restrictions will be determined by the capacity of the can-making industry to turn out 'tinless tin cans' commercially."

Findings have already reached the stage, he said, that will materially lessen the impact on can manufacturing and customer industries and con-

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Next Issue of *Letter* To Follow Convention

This issue of the INFORMATION LETTER is the last before the 1951 Convention in Chicago. The next scheduled issue will be the Convention Issue, which will be published as soon as possible after adjournment of the Convention.

The Convention Issue will reproduce texts of addresses made at the Special War Mobilization Conference, the General Session, and at conferences conducted by the Research Laboratories and Fishery Products Division, and the meetings of the N.C.A. Board of Directors.

It is suggested that canners interested in receiving copies of the papers presented at the various technical sessions withhold their requests until after receipt of the Convention Issue. At that time, separate reprints of most of the papers will be available.

An N.C.A. staff member assigned to government controls will remain in Washington during the Convention to confer with government controls officials and to supply information promptly, in event of developments of concern to canners, to N.C.A. Convention headquarters in Chicago.

Annual Reports Mailed

Copies of the *Secretary's Annual Report, 1950*, and the *Annual Report of the Research Laboratories, 1950*, have been mailed to the office of each member canner.

Defense Program and Controls Prominent on N.C.A. Program

The canning industry—supplier of two-thirds of the food used by American armed forces during World War II—will devote its 44th Annual Convention to the mobilization of its resources in support of the government's preparedness effort.

Price Control Clinic

An important Clinic on Government Price Controls and related problems has been scheduled to take place Sunday afternoon, February 18, as the closing feature of the N.C.A. General Session. This and other special meetings on matters of defense controls, not previously announced in Convention plans, was arranged for this week by Chairman Howard T. Cumming of the N.C.A. War Mobilization Committee, and E. A. Meyer, chairman of the Price Stabilization functional group.

The Price Clinic in Chicago will offer canners an opportunity to present questions on their individual price ceiling problems directly to government officials, among them E. S. Phelps, assistant director in charge of Commodity Divisions, Office of Price Stabilization; Wayne E. Rice, consultant of the Economic Stabiliza-

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Canner Groups Recommend Policies on QMC Procurement

Canning industry recommendations on military procurement of canned foods were submitted this week to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman.

The recommendations are contained in a letter sent to General Feldman by F. C. Heinz, chairman of the N.C.A. War Mobilization Procurement Committee and of the Quartermaster Association Canned Fruit and Vegetable Committee. The letter follows:

"Dear General Feldman:

"The Canned Fruit and Vegetable subcommittee of the Quartermaster Association's Food and Food Containers Group met with the War Mobili-

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SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE 1951 CONVENTION

Wednesday, February 14

9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Scientific Research Committee, Room 10, Hotel Stevens

Thursday, February 15

10 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Retirement Committee, Room 1005A, Hotel Stevens
2 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Budget Committee, Room 1005A, Hotel Stevens
2 p.m.—Canning Industry Research, Room 6, Stevens

Friday, February 16

9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Home Economics Committee, Room 19, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Labeling Committee, Room 8, Hotel Stevens
10 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. War Mobilization Committee, North Assembly Room, Stevens
12:30 p.m.—Luncheon meeting, N.C.A. Administrative Council, North Assembly Room, Hotel Stevens
1:30 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Buildings Committee, Room 19, Hotel Stevens
1:30 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Convention Committee, Room 8, Hotel Stevens
2 p.m.—N.C.A. Tomato Products Standards Meeting, Lower Tower, Hotel Stevens
2:00 p.m.—Meeting of Officers and Directors, Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association, Morrison Hotel
7:30 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Raw Products Committee, Room 8, Hotel Stevens

Saturday, February 17

9 a.m.-6 p.m.—Machinery and Supplies Exhibit, Exhibit Hall and Ballroom floor, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.—Morning session, N.C.A. Board of Directors, West Ballroom, Hotel Stevens
10 a.m.—General Session, Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association, Morrison Hotel
12:30 p.m.—N.C.A. Board of Directors Luncheon, South Ballroom, Hotel Stevens
1:30 p.m.—Special N.C.A. War Mobilization Session, North Ballroom, Hotel Stevens
6 p.m.—State Secretaries Dinner, Room 1, Stevens
6:30 p.m.—Old Guard Reception and Dinner, North Assembly and North Ballroom, Hotel Stevens
7 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Resolutions Committee, Room 21, Hotel Stevens
7 p.m.—N.C.A. Research Advisory Committee Smoker, Room 4, Hotel Stevens

Sunday, February 18

9 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Nominating Committee, North Assembly Room, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Statistics Committee, Room 8, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Legislative Committee, Open Meeting, Room 1, Hotel Stevens
10 a.m.—Annual meeting, C.M.&S.A., West Ballroom, Hotel Stevens
10 a.m.-12:30 p.m.—Directors' meeting, Associated Independent Canners, Inc., Room 9, Hotel Stevens
12 m.—Luncheon meeting, N.C.A. Claims Committee, Room 6, Hotel Stevens
12 m.-6 p.m.—Machinery and Supplies Exhibit, Exhibit Hall and Ballroom floor, Hotel Stevens
1:30 p.m.—General Session of N.C.A., North Ballroom, Hotel Stevens
1:30 p.m.—Business meeting, National Food Brokers Association, Grand Ballroom, Palmer House
2 p.m.—Meeting of Officers and Executive Committee, National Preservers Association, Morrison Hotel
4 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Fishery Products Committee, Room 8, Hotel Stevens

Monday, February 19

9 a.m.—N.C.A. Raw Products Conference, North Assembly Room, Hotel Stevens
9 a.m.-6 p.m—Machinery and Supplies Exhibit, Exhibit Hall and Ballroom floor, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.—Open Meeting, Containers Functional Group, N.C.A. War Mobilization Committee, Room 523, Stevens
9:30 a.m.—Open Meeting, Manpower Functional Group, N.C.A. War Mobilization Committee, Room 522, Stevens
9:30 a.m.—N.C.A. Canning Problems Conference, Room 2, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.—General meeting, National Kraut Packers Association, Room 4, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.—General Session, National Preservers Association, Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel
10:30 a.m.—N.C.A. Pineapple Standards Meeting, Room 1005A, Stevens
2 p.m.—Open Meeting, Procurement Functional Group, N.C.A. War Mobilization Committee, Room 522, Stevens
2 p.m.—N.C.A. Raw Products Conference, North Assembly Room, Hotel Stevens
2 p.m.—N.C.A. Canning Problems Conference, Room 2, Hotel Stevens
2 p.m.—General Session, National Preservers Association, Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel
7 p.m.—Young Guard Dinner, Terrace Casino Room, Morrison Hotel
7 p.m.—Annual N.F.B.A. Banquet, Grand Ballroom, Palmer House
8 p.m.—N.C.A. Raw Products Smoker, North Assembly Room, Hotel Stevens

Tuesday, February 20

8:30 a.m.—Breakfast meeting, N.C.A. West Coast Dedication Committee, Room 1005A, Stevens
9 a.m.-6 p.m.—Machinery and Supplies Exhibit, Exhibit Hall and Ballroom floor, Hotel Stevens
9:30 a.m.—Joint N.C.A. Raw Products and Laboratory Conference, South Ballroom, Stevens
10 a.m.—General Session, National Preservers Association, Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel
2-5 p.m.—Annual Meeting, Associated Independent Canners, Inc., Room 2, Hotel Stevens
2 p.m.—N.C.A. Fishery Products Conference, North Assembly Room, Hotel Stevens
2 p.m.—General Session, National Preservers Association, Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel
7 p.m.—Annual Dinner Dance, under auspices of C.M.&S.A., Grand Ballroom, Palmer House

Wednesday, February 21

8 a.m.-1:15 p.m.—National Cherry Pie Baking Contest, sponsored by National Red Cherry Institute, Grand Ballroom, Morrison Hotel
9 a.m.-3 p.m.—Machinery and Supplies Exhibit, Exhibit Hall and Ballroom floor, Hotel Stevens
10 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Tuna Standards Industry Committee, Room 4, Hotel Stevens

Thursday, February 22

9:30 a.m.-12 m.—Meetings of Standing Committees, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel
12:15 p.m.—Luncheon meeting of Committees, Officers and Board of Directors, National Pickle Packers Association, Suite 816, Sheraton Hotel
1:30-5 p.m.—Board of Directors meeting, National Pickle Packers Association, Suite 815, Sheraton Hotel
6 p.m.—Cocktail party and Dinner Dance, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel

CONVENTION

Printed Convention Program, Telephone Directory Issued

The three sponsoring associations have had printed a Convention Telephone Directory, and the National Canners Association has issued a Convention Program. Both will be distributed at Chicago next week for use at the 1951 Convention.

The *Convention Program* lists canners meetings, C.M.&S.A. meetings, social affairs, and carries a daily schedule of miscellaneous events to be held in Chicago during the period February 14-23.

The *Convention Telephone Directory* is an over-all directory listing (1) names of member firms of the N.C.A. and their headquarters rooms, (2) room locations of state, regional, and commodity canners associations, (3) names of member firms of the N.F.B.A. and non-canner principals of N.F.B.A. and their hotel locations, and (4) names of member firms of C.M.&S.A. and their headquarters rooms, together with booth locations of exhibitors.

In addition, the N.F.B.A. is issuing a supplemental directory listing room assignments of its members. These directories also will be available at the Chicago hotels.

1951 Canners Convention

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tion Agency; S. R. Smith, Chief, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA; Don Rubel, Chief of the Fruit Division of PMA; and Kenneth Scheible, Chief of the Vegetable Division of PMA; and others.

It is urged that canners mail in questions they will want covered in the Clinic, addressing them to Secretary Carlos Campbell, Room 1005A, Stevens Hotel, Chicago. He will be at that address from February 14 on. All questions should be in his hands not later than February 16.

Other Meetings on Controls

The over-all War Mobilization Committee will meet Friday morning and the special Saturday afternoon War Mobilization Conference will present speakers from most of the government defense agencies. These agencies also will maintain offices in the Stevens Hotel where they can be reached for consultation throughout the Convention.

On Monday morning, February 19, an open meeting of the Containers functional group of the War Mobilization Committee will be held with NPA officials present to answer questions on Order M-25 and other aspects of container regulation. At the same time the Manpower functional group will conduct an open meeting for discussion of manpower requirements, with manpower officials on hand for questioning. The Procurement functional group also will stage an open meeting on their problems on Monday afternoon, with Quartermaster officials on hand.

Thus the N.C.A. Convention program provides for discussion of canned foods in civil defense and military procurement, food production problems, manpower recruitment, and price controls. In addition, technical programs will be presented on canning technology, raw products research, and fishery problems with special emphasis on defense.

These meetings will form a background for informal conferences among canners, brokers, suppliers and buyers, planning production and distribution of the 1951 pack. The Convention will bring together at one time all of these groups in the food field, in Chicago February 14-23.

The exhibit of canning machinery and supplies will open Saturday morning, February 17, and will be open daily in the Hotel Stevens through Wednesday, February 21.

The first formal session to be attended by brokers will be the business meeting of the National Food Brokers Association, Sunday, February 18.

Special War Mobilization Conference

First formal event on the N.C.A. Convention program will be the Special War Mobilization Conference, to be held Saturday afternoon, February 17, in the North Ballroom of the Stevens. Speakers at this session will be Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle, Quartermaster General Herman Feldman, Manpower Administrator Robert C. Goodwin, S. R. Smith of the Production and Marketing Administration, Robert J. Small of the Metal Can Unit of the National Production Authority, and Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of N.C.A.'s Washington Research Laboratories, who will report on the importance of canned foods under conditions of enemy attack by atomic bomb, chemical or biological warfare.

General Session

The Honorable Harry F. Byrd, U. S. Senator from Virginia, will be principal speaker at the General Session on Sunday afternoon, February 18, also in the North Ballroom.

Prominent on the same program will be a memorial tribute to the late Frank E. Gorrell, founding Secretary of N.C.A., who died January 16.

At the same session, N.C.A. officers for 1951 will be elected and installed.

The Clinic on Government Price Controls will follow.

The balance of the Convention program has been designed to permit attendance at the various technical sessions on canning technology, raw products research, and fishery problems, and trade conferences with brokers, suppliers, and buyers.

Child Labor Written Assurances

An industry meeting for the purpose of discussing the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the administrative ruling on the application of "written assurance" will be held Sunday morning, 9:30 a.m., Room 1, Stevens Hotel. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Association's Legislative Committee.

Call for 1951 Directory Copy

Questionnaire forms on which canners are asked to submit information for the compilation of the 1951 edition of the *Canners Directory* will be mailed to all canners on February 19. They will be on canners' desks when they return from Convention, and should be filled out and returned promptly to the N.C.A. in the self-addressed, postage-paid envelopes provided.

It is calculated that an earlier publication of the Directory will greatly benefit the industry. It will mean that the Directory can be placed in the hands of brokers and other marketing outlets at a time that will facilitate year-'round buying of canned foods. Distribution of the 1950 edition began last June 2, a record for early publication. An earlier issue date is sought this year.

As in past editions, the 1951 *Canners Directory* will list the name and main office address of each canning firm, location of factories operated by each firm in each state, and the canned food products packed by each firm within each state. Canners are asked to list the states and the cities and towns in which their canning plants are located, and to identify their products according to instructions in the questionnaire.

TAXES

Proposed Increase in Corporate Income Tax Rates

An increase of 8 percentage points in the corporate normal tax is recommended in the President's tax proposal presented to Congress on February 5 by Treasury Secretary Snyder.

This proposal would raise the rate on the first 25,000 of corporate income from 25 percent to 33 percent and the general rate applicable to income in excess of $25,000 from 47 to 55 percent. On income subject to the excess profits tax, the combined maximum rate would rise from 77 to 85 percent. The ceiling rate now imposed at 62 percent would have to be raised to 70 percent to obtain the full revenue effect of an 8-percentage-point corporation income tax increase, according to the Secretary.

The additional revenue to be obtained by this increase would come "mostly from the large corporations," Secretary Snyder said. "The 281,000 corporations with profits of less than $25,000 would pay only 3 percent of the proposed total liability, while the 42,000 corporations with profits over $100,000 would pay 90 percent of the total."

The increased corporate tax would be effective January 1 of this year. A second tax increase, to be submitted to Congress at a later date, would be effective January 1, 1952.

Following are Treasury Department comparisons of tax liabilities and tax rates under 1946-49 rates, present rates, and proposed rates:

Corporation Income Tax Liabilities under 1946-49, Present and Proposed Rates[a]

Net income	Income tax liabilities			Effective income tax rates		
	1946–1949	Present law[a][b]	Proposed rates[a][c]	1946–1949	Present law	Proposed rates
(dollars)	(dollars)			(percent)		
5,000	1,050	1,250	1,650	21.00	25.00	33.00
10,000	2,200	2,500	3,300	22.00	25.00	33.00
25,000	5,750	6,250	8,250	23.00	25.00	33.00
30,000	8,400	8,600	11,000	28.00	28.67	36.67
40,000	13,700	13,300	16,500	34.25	33.25	41.25
50,000	19,000	18,000	22,000	38.00	36.00	44.00
60,000	22,800	22,700	27,500	38.00	37.83	45.83
75,000	28,500	29,750	35,750	38.00	39.67	47.67
100,000	38,000	41,500	49,500	38.00	41.50	49.50
200,000	76,000	88,500	104,500	38.00	44.25	52.25
500,000	190,000	229,500	269,500	38.00	45.90	53.90
1,000,000	380,000	464,500	544,500	38.00	46.45	54.45
10,000,000	3,800,000	4,694,500	5,494,500	38.00	46.95	54.95
100,000,000	38,000,000	46,994,500	54,994,500	38.00	46.99	54.99

[a] Does not include 30 percent tax on excess profits. [b] Normal tax, 25 percent on all income; surtax, 22 percent on income over $25,000. [c] Normal tax, 33 percent on all income; surtax, 22 percent on income over $25,000.

Source: Treasury Department, February 5, 1951.

Excess Profits Tax

The schedules and instructions required by corporations which will file returns under the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 have been released by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Schedule EP (Form 1120) is to be used for computation of the tax.

Policies on QMC Procurement

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zation Procurement Committee of the National Canners Association at N.C.A. headquarters on January 26. Both recognize the desirability of maintaining a close relationship and representation between industry and the personnel of your organization.

"We were gratified that Major General Middleswart was able to be present and we wish to commend the cooperative spirit and the understanding of industry problems as evidenced by Colonel Hartman, Colonel Mackintosh, Lt. Colonel Durbin, and Mr. Reinstein.

"At the conclusion of the meeting, the two industry committees unanimously adopted the following recommendations dealing with the canned food procurement program for the armed forces. These recommendations take into account the experience gained by the industry during the past war. They also reflect a patriotic desire to assist in developing an efficient, economical and democratic armed services canned food procurement program that will adequately meet the demands of the emergency.

"1. The tentative requirements for canned fruits and vegetables for the armed services represent a large volume of the annual pack and justify the use of mandatory set-asides. Such a procedure assures equitable and economical procurement, and was successfully used during World War II.

"2. An exemption from the overtime payment requirements of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act is necessary to assure full production of canned foods produced from seasonal and perishable raw commodities. Such an exemption is indispensable in implementing a set-aside program and its need was recognized during World War II.

"3. Because of the issuance of tin conservation orders by the National Production Authority establishing production quotas on canned food packs and tinplate specifications on containers for canned foods, containers for canned foods for the armed services should be made available without regard to quota limitations of the tin conservation orders.

"4. The canning industry subscribes to the negotiated buying method of procuring canned foods.

"5. It is recommended that procoating of cans, if deemed necessary, be handled at centralized depots rather than made a responsibility of individual canners.

"6. The increased volume of armed services requirements will cause shortages of storage and warehouse space, and the desire for institutional size containers will require the addition of canning lines. Therefore, it is recommended that prompt approval be given requests for amortization certifications by canners who find expansion necessary to fully cooperate in the defense effort.

"7. In view of the need for 75 percent of the canned food requirements to be in No. 10 cans, it is recommended that one-half of the canned peaches procured in No. 10's be of standard grade fruit packed in syrup. Acceptance of this recommendation would meet the armed services No. 10 requirements in styles of pack most economically suited to the menus in which the product is used.

"8. The large canned apricot requirement was used by the joint committee as an example of the necessity for flexibility in the individual commodity requirements, within commodity groups. As the harvesting seasons approach, recommendations may be made concerning individual commodity requirements to the end that a proper balance may be attained between armed service requirements and total production. Quality of raw product also may dictate that recommendations be submitted for changes in grade and can size preferences.

"The above suggestions are most respectfully submitted.

"The N.C.A. War Mobilization Procurement Committee will meet again during the annual industry Convention at Chicago and these two Committees stand ready to be of service to you at any time."

SUPPLIES

Production of Glass Containers

Members of the Glass Containers Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee have informed the National Production Authority that the need for glass containers created by the shift from critical defense materials is taxing their productive capacity.

Committee members said that a lack of basic materials, such as cullet (crushed glass), soda ash and cobalt, is retarding an increase in production of jars, bottles and other glass containers. NPA appointed a task group to study glass container simplification techniques, which the industry said would boost production rates.

The glass container industry representatives also said that the shortage of paper for cartons is beginning to be felt by the industry, that they are concerned with future fuel oil supplies for their plants, and added that they are experiencing difficulty getting glass decolorizers.

Tinless Tin Can Project

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sumers of the necessity of reducing civilian use of tin by 20 percent. Mr. Stolk reported the following progress has been made:

"(1) In pilot-line operations cans made of tinless steel and low tin-bearing solder have been made at speeds comparable to that at which tinplate cans are made.

"(2) Cans have been made with tin-free solders that give every promise of adaptability to universal use.

"(3) Tin-free cans in which a special plastic cement is used instead of solder for side-seams are currently under test by several packers of oil and anti-freeze."

A fourth important objective of Operation Survival, Mr. Stolk added, "is to find organic plate coatings made from materials available on this continent which will be equal or superior to those now made from imported ingredients."

Mr. Stolk said the company has had a corps of scientists working full time on the project in conjunction with more than 20 leading American companies who are possible suppliers of alternate can-making materials.

Planning for Operation Survival was started by American Company in 1946 and the decision to undertake the work as an internal function of the company was made early in 1949. The work has been greatly intensified during the past several months of international tension, he said.

"Proven results of the research," Mr. Stolk continued, "will be made available to the can-manufacturing industry as a public service."

While pointing out that a number of canned products are either limited in output or required to be packed in black iron cans which do not have tin coatings, Mr. Stolk said that "it is to these tinless cans that the findings of Operation Survival will have most immediate application."

"If it proves feasible for NPA to time its curtailments on metal to coincide with scientific progress in perfecting tin-free containers, the impact of such tin restrictions may be lightened to a considerable degree," he said.

The principal difficulty in making cans of steel sheet with no tin coating has been in soldering the side seam of the can, Mr. Stolk said. But, until recently, progress in soldering uncoated steel has been slow.

The public and industry benefits accruing from Operation Survival and earlier conservation research are rendered especially significant, Mr. Stolk pointed out, because the can-manufacturing industry has continued to practice tin conservation under a voluntary "austerity" program. In consequence, he said, the curtailment of tin usage poses greater problems for can manufacturers than for any other essential industry.

He pointed out that in 1941 the can industry used 41,000 gross tons of tin to make 25 billion cans. By contrast, in 1950 the industry used only 31,000 tons of tin to make 33 billion cans.

"In other words," Mr. Stolk said, "the can industry is faced with the problem of cutting 20 percent from what is considered by presently-accepted standards to be an almost irreducible minimum.

"Before World War II, solder used in container manufacture contained approximately 40 percent tin, while within the last year tin content of such solder has averaged less than eight percent, due to continuing research on which American Can has placed great emphasis."

The reductions in tin usage effected in can bodies and ends, he said, are illustrated by the fact that tin used as a coating for steel in prewar can bodies and ends averaged 1.43 pounds per base box of plate (sufficient for approximately 400 No. 2 cans). Today's average coating weight, due to the use of electrolytic plating process, averages .82 pounds of tin per base box.

The conservation program adopted in the metal container industry following World War II was not only of assistance in aiding the gradual build-up of the nation's strategic tin stockpiles, but also effected important savings in tin costs to container-using industries and to the public at large, Mr. Stolk said.

These benefits, plus the continued availability of maximum numbers of containers during the present emergency, will be increased in direct proportion to the speed with which the successes already chalked up by Operation Survival can be expanded to include tinless cans for more and more products, he continued.

"Our search is not merely for substitutes for tin, but for ingredients and methods which will provide a can that is as good or better, functionally and economically, than the can as it is known today. Our findings will be applied to additional products only when they reach the stage at which they can be used with safety and with assurance of reasonable shelf life.

"We are hopeful," he said, "that sufficient steel will be available so that by applying these newly developed adjunct materials and improved techniques, the American consumer will not have to resort to the makeshift substitutes for cans that were necessary in the last war."

RESEARCH

Concentrated Apple Juice

Development of a frozen concentrate from apple juice is among the advances in crop-use research described in the annual report of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry for 1950, just released by USDA.

Frozen concentrated apple juice is being produced experimentally at the Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, Calif. This is a further development of research which led to the frozen orange juice concentrate. BAIC reports that the apple concentrate is made with flavor essence captured from fresh apple juice by a special process and added to the concentrate just before freezing to give full apple flavor to the final product.

DEFENSE

Harold Bachelder Heads OPS Processed Foods Section

Harold K. Bachelder, for years active in many phases of N.C.A. work, has been made head of the Processed Fruit and Vegetable Section of the Office of Price Stabilization. He assumed his new duties in Washington on February 8.

Mr. Bachelder, whose home is in Indianapolis, has been a cannery operator for 30 years and a practicing attorney since 1912. He was president of the Indiana Canners Association in 1949 and besides his leadership in state canning affairs held many prominent positions with the National Canners Association. Mr. Bachelder has been a member of the N.C.A. Administrative Council since 1943 and of the Legislative Committee since 1937.

During World War II he was a member of the N.C.A.'s Planning Committee and of the industry advisory committee for nonseasonal canned foods in both the OPA and WPA.

OPS Industry Advisory Groups

Procedures for the appointment and operation of industry advisory committees on price control were published by the Office of Price Stabilization on February 7 with issuance of Price Procedural Regulation No. 2.

Purpose of the committees, according to Price Stabilizer DiSalle, will be to consult with and advise him in regard to industry and business matters pertinent to the preparation, issuance and modification of price regulations and orders.

The procedural regulation states that the committees will confine their activities to providing information, advice, and recommendations. It also provides that OPS may consult with such other persons or groups, including trade associations, as it may deem appropriate or desirable.

Committees may be set up, under the regulation, on a regional or national basis, and OPS will attempt to assure fair representation for independent small and for medium and for large business enterprises, for different geographical areas, for trade association members and nonmembers, and for different segments of the business or industry affected.

Operation of the advisory committees will be directed by the Office of Industry Advisory Committees headed by Mrs. Ethel B. Gilbert, who performed a similar assignment for OPA.

President Liberalizes Defense Contracting Powers

By Executive Order dated February 2, the President authorized the Department of Defense to enter into contracts or to amend existing contracts without regard to the provisions of existing law relating to the making, performance, amendment or modification of contracts. The order was issued pursuant to the authority conferred by the recent amendment to the First War Powers Act of 1941 (see INFORMATION LETTER of January 6, page 4).

The Department of Defense may now, whenever it deems it necessary, by agreement amend or modify any and all existing contracts for defense supplies, enter into any contracts on a negotiated basis (without advertised bids), waive all forms of security or accrued obligations, and provide for advance or progress payments. The new authority may not be employed, however, to exempt contracts from the requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act or the requirements of existing law relating to limitation of profits, nor can it be used to authorize the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting.

Gardening and Home Canning

Expansion of home gardening and home food preservation activities in the U. S. Department of Agriculture was announced February 6 by Secretary Brannan. The action followed recommendations of an advisory group which met in Washington recently at the Secretary's invitation (see INFORMATION LETTER of January 27, page 23).

In approving the expanded program, Secretary Brannan announced that the Cooperative Extension Service, federal and state, would have responsibility for leadership in the program. Both garden and food preservation work is already being carried on in all states and territories. The new program, however, is expected to give added impetus to current activities.

An important phase of the program calls for garden production and home food preservation and community canning to conserve the nation's food supplies and prevent waste.

DPA Staff Organization

Edwin T. Gibson of New York has been appointed Deputy Administrator for Staff Services in the Defense Production Administration. His appointment is the first officially announced since William Henry Harrison became DPA Administrator.

Mr. Gibson's job is described as assisting Mr. Harrison 'in coordinating the defense production operations of the defense agencies." He is on leave of absence from his post as executive vice president of General Foods Corp. He joined General Foods in 1933 and headed several subsidiaries, including the Birds Eye frozen food operation.

NPA Staff Organization

The appointment of Manly Fleischmann as Administrator of the National Production Authority was announced this week by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, in whose department NPA operates.

Mr. Fleischmann has been acting head of NPA since the appointment of William Henry Harrison as Defense Production Administrator (see INFORMATION LETTER of January 6, page 1).

Mr. Fleischmann subsequently announced the appointment of Glen Ireland as Deputy Administrator of NPA.

M-32, DDT for Defense

An action designed to assure an equitable distribution of defense rated orders among producers of technical DDT may have the effect of better enabling canners to obtain DDT.

The National Production Authority on February 5 amended its basic chemical order, M-32, to provide that producers of DDT will not be required to accept DO orders for more than 25 percent of their scheduled monthly production.

Prior to that date, there had been no limitation on the quantities of DDT which a producer had to supply in response to DO orders. NPA explained that the amendment is designed to make remaining supplies for civilian use on a proportionate basis.

Canners are not eligible to obtain a DO for DDT or other insecticides. The DDT Industry Advisory Committee had reported to NPA that present supplies of DDT are tight, primarily because of shortages of such basic ingredients as chlorine, sulphuric acid, and benzene.

M-36, Paper

The National Production Authority on February 8 issued M-36, requiring producers of paper to establish reserves of designated grades in percentages of their monthly production to fill qualified government orders. NPA said that the order "is not expected to reduce the amount of paper available for civilian consumption."

Amendment to M-25 Planned

An amendment to the Can Order, M-25, is under consideration by the National Production Authority and issuance is expected within two weeks. It is understood that the amendment will correct the basic order by adding certain foods to the list of products for which tin cans are authorized.

Appeals under M-25

Canners desiring an exemption or adjustment in the use limitation provisions of the NPA can order, M-25, are applying to the National Production Authority now.

The NPA's Metal Can Unit advises that until "appeal forms" are available, canners may use their firm letterheads and prepare their appeals to include the following information:

(1) The name of the unfinished commodity and a description of the finished product.

(2) The quantity of cans needed, in terms of base boxes.

(3) If relief is requested on the base period requirement, include the pack for each month of 1949 and 1950, the pack for each month of this year, and the pack up to the date of the appeal.

(4) If a canner did not pack in 1949 or 1950, specify the date on which packing began and the annual production. For new firms without a packing record, specify the date when business operations are to start and the total invested capital.

(5) For a new factory or an addition to an existing factory, indicate the expected addition to the established production. If a factory is under construction and partially completed, indicate the approximate date of completion and beginning operations and estimate the metal cans, by base boxes, to be required each quarter. Labor requirements for each plant should be indicated.

(6) For a firm seeking relief for several plants, give the location of each.

(7) The inventory of unused cans on the date of the appeal. Cans obtained by the use of a DO rating should not be included.

Appeals should be addressed to the Administrator, M-25, National Production Authority, Old Pension Building, Room 116, 5th and F Streets N. W., Washington 25, D. C., enclosing the original and two copies.

NPA said that consideration will be given to the firm's indication of its minimum "break-even" point expressed in base boxes. This is defined as the minimum quantity of cans required to carry on a "normal" business.

A base box of tinplate is the estimative unit of area, 112 sheets of tinplate 14 x 20 inches, or 31,360 sq. in. (217.78 sq. ft.).

Canners Asked To List Shipping Weights on Invoices

The attention of canners is invited to requests by several distributor organizations that canners list the gross weight of each item on their invoices.

It has been pointed out that canners compute weights in order to determine freight charges, and it is claimed that weight statements on invoices would save distributors a great deal of difficulty in looking up weights and, in some instances, in actually weighing cases in order to distribute the freight, insurance, and other charges.

STATISTICS

Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods

A summary showing wholesale distributor and canner stocks of specified canned foods, compiled by the Bureau of the Census and combining canners' stock totals of the N.C.A.'s Division of Statistics, is shown below:

Wholesale Distributor and Canners' Stocks of Canned Foods

(Including warehouses of retail food chains)

Commodity	January 1, 1951		December 1, 1950		January 1, 1950	
	Distributors	Canners	Distributors	Canners	Distributors	Canners
	—(in *thousands of actual cases*)					
Vegetables:						
Beans, green and wax	4,503	10,847	4,767	NA	4,033	8,605
Corn	8,421	14,302	8,763	15,088	6,963	24,442
Peas	7,408	12,625	8,135	14,746	6,196	12,133
Tomatoes	6,632	5,151	6,768	NA	5,473	9,479
Asparagus	1,477	1,057	NA	NA	1,145	726
Beans, lima	1,565	NA	NA	NA	1,397	NA
Beets	1,619	NA	NA	NA	1,476	3,729
Carrots	489	NA	NA	NA	508	NA
Pumpkin & Squash	451	NA	NA	267	746	NA
Sauerkraut	929	NA	NA	NA	777	NA
Spinach	906	NA	NA	NA	824	NA
Sweet potatoes	824	NA	NA	NA	798	NA
Tomato catsup, chili sauce	3,523	6,822	NA	NA	2,739	10,363
Tomato pulp and puree	1,290	NA	NA	NA	1,079	NA
Tomato sauce	902	NA	NA	NA	848	NA
Fruits:						
Apricots	1,104	1,342	1,194	1,619	988	1,760
Fruit cocktail[2]	2,801	4,726	3,023	5,442	1,815	7,377
Peaches	6,000	5,917	6,525	7,161	4,857	12,278
Pears	1,302	4,041	1,253	4,613	1,131	3,181
Pineapple	6,410	4,011	6,141	4,209	4,221	4,905
Apple and crabapples	1,551	NA	NA	NA	1,570	NA
Applesauce	1,034	NA	NA	[3]6,819	760	NA
Cherries, red pitted	1,156	1,302	NA	1,680	887	1,099
Cherries, sweet	521	584	NA	648	523	893
Cranberries & sauce	568	NA	NA	NA	401	NA
Grapefruit segment [3]	356	1,241	NA	611	215	573
Plums & prunes	468	545	NA	687	555	890
Juices:						
Tomato [4]	4,521	11,168	4,621	13,340	3,371	14,602
Grapefruit [3]	1,337	1,627	991	1,536	484	309
Orange [3]	1,556	6,732	1,343	3,684	1,204	4,937
Citrus blend [3]	617	1,327	618	1,091	402	645
Pineapple	2,478	5,466	2,570	5,462	1,805	4,008
Apple and sweet cider	273	NA	NA	NA	278	NA

NA—Not available. [1]Includes fruit for salad and mixed fruits (except citrus). [2]Does not include Washington or Oregon stocks. [3]Canners' stocks cover Florida only; reported on a No. 2 basis—not actual cases. [4]Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Source of canners' stocks: National Canners Association, Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, and Florida Canners Association.

1950 Pack of Green and Wax Beans

The 1950 pack of green and wax beans amounted to 18,825,862 actual cases as compared with 19,302,855 cases packed in 1949, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. On the basis of 24/2's the 1950 pack included 17,580,000 cases of green beans and 1,891,000 cases of wax beans, totaling 19,471,000 cases.

The Division of Statistics also compiled the following report on canners' stocks and shipments of green and wax beans:

Green and Wax Bean Stocks and Shipments

	1949-50	1950-51
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	329,031	1,619,626
Pack	19,302,855	18,825,862
Total supply	19,631,886	20,445,488
Stocks, Jan. 1	8,605,145	10,847,089
Shipments, July 1 to Jan. 1	11,026,741	9,598,399

1950 Pack of Green and Wax Beans

	1949		1950	
	Green	Wax	Green	Wax
	(actual cases)		(actual cases)	
Maine, Vermont, and Mass.	207,149	416,751	238,602	319,000
New York	1,535,264	778,608	1,608,916	552,146
Maryland and Delaware	3,224,684	93,129	3,160,220	79,660
Pennsylvania	372,935	151,286	433,575	101,106
Michigan	603,885	272,243	523,295	186,682
Wisconsin	1,211,616	499,154	1,280,901	487,231
Iowa and Nebraska	.....	.....	(*)	(*)
Kentucky and Tennessee	747,457	.....	1,039,482	.....
Ark., Mo., and Okla.	2,052,337	22,948	1,285,128	(*)
Texas	994,872	.....	962,627	.....
Colorado	389,423	104,097	328,253	105,456
Utah and Idaho	176,763	(*)	394,469	(*)
Washington	439,720	(*)	757,075	(*)
Oregon	3,250,100	(*)	3,537,870	(*)
California	715,448	.....	731,792	.....
Other states	941,585	80,501	608,120	104,256
U. S. Total	16,863,238	2,419,617	16,890,325	1,935,537

* Included in Other states.

Poultry Canned in 1950

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during the year 1950 totaled 152,049,000 pounds, the largest of record, it is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The previous high record quantity canned or used in canning was 146,993,000 pounds in 1948. The 1949 total was 128,231,000 pounds.

Suggested 1951 Acreages

(Concluded from page 41)

age is the same as that harvested in 1950.

Following are the 1950 planted acreages, the 1951 suggested acreages, and percentage increases as recommended by USDA for vegetables for processing:

Commodity	1950 Planted acreage	1951 Suggested acreage	Percent Increase over 1950
Beans, lima	97,920	102,800	5
Beans, snap	116,760	128,400	10
Beets	19,600	19,600	..
Cabbage for kraut	18,900	18,900	..
Corn, sweet	353,530	494,900	40
Cucumbers for pickles	124,500	124,500	..
Peas, green	435,900	501,300	15
Spinach	38,700	38,700	..
Tomatoes	375,250	506,600	35

PERSONNEL

Ralph E. Sanborn Retires

Ralph E. Sanborn, who has actively served the N.C.A. in many of its scientific research projects, has resigned as a director and member of the executive committee of the California Packing Corp. His resignation was tendered on the advice of his physician. He will continue to serve Calpak as a consultant.

Mr. Sanborn has served for a number of years on Association committees concerned with the Research Laboratories. He is 1950 Chairman of the Scientific Research Committee.

Comstock Engages B. L. Turner

Comstock Canning Corporation, Newark, N. Y., announces that B. L. Turner will become vice president in charge of sales and advertising on March 1.

H. J. Torrey, present vice president in charge of sales, who has been with the company for over 27 years, will serve as a director and with activities in the sales department.

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